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## OLNEY ON THE ISSUES.

### Lawlessness of Capital Under Republican Rule.

#### THE INSOLENCE OF THE COAL BARONS

"Law, Supreme and Equal for all, is the Ark of our Covenant."

At a dinner given in Boston last week in honor of Col. W. A. Gaston, democratic candidate for governor, Richard Olney was the principal speaker. He said in part:

"I welcome the opportunity to declare my belief not only that the democratic party is headed in the right direction and is tolerably sure of ultimately recovering its old-time ascendancy, but that result is essential to the welfare of the American people. There is one aspect of the present situation to which I desire especially to call your attention.

"The vital principle as well as distinguishing merit of our political institutions consists in liberty regulated by law. With the exception of the two Cleveland administrations, the republican party has been in control of the national government for a period of more than forty years. Where it has landed us as respects liberty I will not now consider. But where it has landed us as respects law, which has no right to the name unless it is the same for the millionaire and for the beggar?

"The signs of the times are that under the regime of the republican party and through the national government's forty years of partnership with the protected industries, we have come to a pass where public officials as well as private citizens deem themselves above the law. Witness the zealous haste with which the treasury rushes to the relief of Wall street speculators by a novel and forced construction of the national banking law. Witness the astonishing proceeding of the same department in its instructions to subordinate officers respecting the duties to be collected in coal.

"But the generally lawless atmosphere in which protected republicans reign has enveloped us even more strikingly illustrated by the recent presidential demonstration upon the coal strike. There are those who say that, as the president disclaimed any official duty or relation to the matter, he should not have interfered. There is something to be said for that view. Though his office is charged with great functions and vested with great powers, the president is a constitutional officer, whose sphere of action is strictly limited by law. Within that sphere he is well nigh absolute—without it, he is legally impotent. When, therefore, he goes without it, the danger is that he may fail and be defied, and that his great office may lose prestige and power and thus be less capable of performing its legitimate duties.

"The president's overture to the coal operators was prompted by the best motives and should have been treated with respectful consideration. It may have been declined courteously even if firmly. But the opportunity to administer a rebuff to the president was too tempting. Accordingly, he was not only treated as a rash intermeddler; he was also lectured upon the law and facts of the case, and, to crown all, was notified that the cause of the troubles was lawlessness, which he was sarcastically invited to suppress.

"For sheer audacity this attitude of the coal operators could hardly be matched, and nothing could more emphasize the disparity into which the law of the land has been brought by long continued republican domination. Yet, who are they who were so insistent upon the suppression of lawlessness in the mining regions? Why, the most unscrupulous and persistent of lawbreakers. For years they have defied the law of Pennsylvania which forbids common carriers engaging in the business of mining. For years

they discriminated between customers in the freight charges on their railroads, in violation of the interstate commerce law. For years they have unlawfully monopolized interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Indeed, the very best excuse and explanation for their audacious attitude at Washington is that they have violated so many laws for so long that they might rightfully think they were wholly immune for either punishment or reproach.

"It is urged in extenuation of the coal operators' foolishly offensive tone at the conference that they were enraged at the recognition of labor unions and the presence by invitation of their representative. If it be so, they must be as blind to the salient facts of the era they are living in as they are oblivious of legal obligations.

"In these days of combination by capital on a scale and to an extent as startling as it is unprecedented, can they possibly imagine that labor is to be denied an equivalent right of combination? If they do, it is only another instance of their complete indifference to the law of the land.

"In 1894, officers of a railroad were brought into court on a claim that laborers ought not to be discharged because of membership in labor unions. Though the court was a federal court, it sat in Pennsylvania and the petitioners got nothing from that court. Following this year or two, Pennsylvania made it a criminal offense to deprive a man of work because he belonged to a labor union. In 1898, congress not only did the same, but, in a statute providing for the appropriation of labor disputes, expressly made labor organizations parties to suits of arbitration. This was previous to legislation by congress encouraging and providing for the incorporation of labor unions. In ignoring them, therefore, the coal operator simply ignored and condemned the law of the land.

"In the course of the political campaign now going on, republican operators are sure to wax eloquent in deprecating changes. To all such oratory, while there are many good answers, there is one that is conclusive. Law, supreme and equal for all men, is to the American people what the ark of the covenant was to the Jews of old. While we have it, we need not fear for our safety. When we lose it, we are far advanced on the high road to ruin. Hence, if we would not enter upon that road, a change and the displacement of republicanism cannot come to soon or too decisively."

#### Murder of Addison Chinn.

Mr. Joseph G. Chinn received a telegram last Saturday from Lexington, Ky., stating that Addison Chinn had been killed and his son, Asa, wounded by burglars. Mr. Chinn was a brother of Mr. Joe Chinn and Mrs. Mary E. Bowman of this city. He and his son were in the dry goods business there and owned one of the largest places of business in Lexington.

Several suspects were arrested Saturday morning, but the evidence against them accumulated slowly until Wednesday evening when Earl Whitney, the young man arrested last Saturday, made a complete confession Thursday, admitting that he and Claude O'Brien, a companion, did the killing.

Whitney made his confession to the officers in the presence of a stenographer, who transcribed it for the prosecution. He said that O'Brien fired the shot which killed Chinn, and admitted the shot in his knee was inflicted by Asa Chinn in the struggle that followed. He told where the pistol was hidden. The officers went to the place and found the weapon. The confession has been made public and there is considerable excitement.

Addison Chinn was known to many of our older inhabitants, having lived here in his youth. He was a son of Dr. J. G. Chinn.

#### Plus Fund Case.

The Arbitration Court in this Plus Fund case last week decided that Mexico must pay the United States \$1,420,582 in Mexican Currency. The decision was unanimous. This claim has been argued for forty years,

## SHEPARD'S BANQUET SPEECH, ST. LOUIS

He Outlines the Fundamental Issues Between the Parties At the Present Time.

### THE TIMES FORETOLD BY TILDEN AND CLEVELAND

He Condemns the Past Wrong and Folly of the Republican Philippine Policy.

The following conservative and thoughtful speech was delivered at St. Louis last Saturday by Judge Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn:

"I am here to speak for the election of a democratic house of representatives, and especially for the election of the democratic congressional candidates in St. Louis. Such an appeal made in 1902 is one in behalf of the independent business life of the plain masses of American men. It is an appeal for the business of its small merchants, of its small manufacturers, of its small shopkeepers, of its small farmers, of its mechanics; for the preservation of the vital and independent energy of that body of citizens not rich—far from it—but not poor—whose welfare measures American welfare and is the crucial test of the success of our democratic republican experiment.

"If American civilization shall finally consist of vast wealth organizations on one hand, controlled by the captains of industry, however wise and benevolent—and on the other hand of all-powerful and exclusive organizations of wage-earners, however wise and benevolent they also may be—and if our politics depend solely upon the interplay between these forces, then the great body of independent workers, made up of small farmers, traders, manufacturers and mechanics cannot survive in their independence, and the glory of our democracy, as it was conceived of by the fathers, will be overpast.

"We are warned of the tyranny of trades unions. I am not here to speak in their behalf; indeed, they need no advocate. We may admit, for many of the high-minded men who direct trades unions do admit, that, unless inspired by the genius of democratic equal rights, they bring some dangers to the American commonwealth. But if there are to be great combinations in the wealth which employs labor, there will inevitably be—and there ought to be—great combinations among those who are employed. If I were a day wage-earner and found all the employers in the trade which alone I knew and in which I must earn my living if I were to earn it at all, to be in a close confederacy, I should not be content—I should not feel safe—I would not submit, until my fellows and myself were in a confederacy as efficient as theirs.

"If Senator Hanna correctly says that all is sunshine, then large bodies of honest American men are wrong. If the mutterings here and there, if the prices of meats and other supplies and materials far beyond the increases in income with which to meet them, are no more than vagaries of foolish and frivolous agitators, then indeed Senator Hanna may be right. All who think that, all who believe that, may well vote for a republican house, and no doubt they will. But the President and many others on the republican side do not indulge so halcyon a view.

Though President Roosevelt has treated his predecessors' treaties with scant respect and opposes any tariff revision at present, nevertheless he denies Senator Hanna's proposition that nothing is the matter. On the contrary, he says, and with great emphasis, that there are evils, more especially in the great consolidations, with which the new congress ought to deal. He himself permits us no other inference than that, as the present republican congress has had all the light and all the power that the new congress will have, and as it has failed to apply remedies.

"Our land has, indeed, at late known a very large measure of material prosperity. That prosperity, to less what is real and what is seeming, is claimed by the republicans as the result of their accession to power five

years ago. But the claim is shallow. The marvelous industrial development of America sprang from deeper and longer causes than a few years' administration of any party.

"The patient courage of the national democratic administration, which ended in March 1897, was a factor far more helpful than all of the statutes and proceedings of the republican administration since then. Republicans have been fortunate to reap what others have sowed. Nor would I be sincere if I did not ascribe some art of this prosperity to the settlement—at least for the time—of the standard value. Whatever may have been the right or wrong of the questions of coinage with which several years ago we were concerned, all will agree that a definite ascertainment and a certain maintenance of some standard of value are prime conditions to either commercial or industrial prosperity.

"Whenever we shall be called upon definitely and finally to determine whether or not we are to embark upon a colonial and imperialistic programme, then I agree with Mr. Bryan, Carl Schurz and Senator Hoar that we shall have before us a question transcending in importance all others. The American people are, however, practical in their instincts; and nothing is more difficult, even when it would be most useful, than to induce them to pronounce upon a question not necessary to be decided at once. I am one of those who will always condemn the past folly and wrong of republican Philippine policy. But in this matter the future is fortunately still open to President Roosevelt and his advisers.

"The President advocates reciprocity with Cuba, and every word he says of this condemns the present republican congress and is reason to elect a democratic successor. In view of the promises his administration and President McKinley's gave Cuba, in view of subordination to which they coerced it by the Platt amendment, any other attitude on their part would be far from honorable. What assurance have we that another republican congress will do better?

"Surely no answer can be made to the proposition that the tariff ought to be at once reduced on the products of those great corporations of the country which out of their 'protection' have made, and are making, enormous and practically incalculable fortunes for a small number of multimillionaires. The protection of Alexander Hamilton, of Henry Clay, of Horace Greeley depended upon the proposition that the infant industries of the country should be given an opportunity to grow to maturity. But we have single industries, like steel, which, with the aid of the tariff, has created single fortunes of hundreds of millions of dollars, and is now enormously increasing them, and which now maintains the greatest manufacturing corporation in the world here ever known.

"The time has now fully come, predicted by Governor Tilden, President Cleveland and other honored democratic statesmen—and for this we have the authority of distinguished republicans, among them the late President McKinley—when the problem even for manufacturers ought not to be the monopoly for the home market, but an access to foreign markets. Foreign markets, it is clear, cannot be opened unless we shall take from the commodity to pay for those we export. Our exports are paid for by our imports, or by investments of foreign capital made in our country.

"The democratic party does well to stand in 1902 for at least this measure of tariff reform, that the tariff should be removed from all articles made by the so-called trusts or in which other-

wise practical monopolies shall be established. When that relief comes the American people will easily judge whether the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis would not be beneficial.

"When protection of trust-made articles shall end, and when we have so modified the interstate commerce law as to compel absolutely equal treatment of large shippers and of small shippers, we shall be able, with better knowledge and more safety, to deal further with the trust problem. When these two reforms shall have been accomplished small manufacturers and small traders will at least be on an equality with the great aggregations of capital so far as equal law can effect that end.

"The time may come that special taxes must be laid upon corporations enjoying a practical monopoly in any field of human industry. The difficulties of such a plan of taxation are no doubt great, and we may well for the present adopt the democratic programme for which I have spoken, a programme less sweeping, less revolutionary, but full of beneficent promise. We may, however, warn the great combinations of the country that, if, continuing their close alliance with the republican party, they stand against tariff revision, if they resist the legal establishment of equal rights over the great interstate highways of the country, they may by-and-by have themselves to thank for the popular adoption of a far more drastic and alarming programme.

"Let us then fellow-citizens this fall choose a democratic house of representatives. Let us give it a mandate to abolish every degree or protection upon trust-made articles. Let us give a mandate to amend the interstate commerce law so that there shall be a fairness and equality of transportation rights. Let us give it a mandate to forbid every subsidy to any favored interest wrong from the masses of the American people. Let us give it a mandate to aid the republican president in every effort he shall make to treat Cuba with liberal justice; or, if he shall not persist in his demand for that justice, or if, as we may fear from the vagueness of his recent utterances, the measure of relief with which he would be content should be insufficient, then let the mandate to the democratic house be one to compel him or a republican senate to take the responsibility of refusing adequate relief to the Cuban ward of our nation. Let us give congress a mandate to aid the republican president in every effort he shall make to promote the cause of orderly liberty and of self-government in the Philippine Islands or in Porto Rico, or wherever the American flag, the beautiful emblem of democratic self-government, shall float."

#### Council Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held Monday night. The usual reports of committees and the regular monthly bills against the city were presented. Thos. Walton made a speech before the council citing the terms upon which the city granted to the Missouri Pacific railway company the privilege of using Water street for its tracks and insisting that the terms had been violated by the railway company. The council voted to repair the road so that coal can be hauled to the waterworks and instructed the city attorney to investigate and report as to whether the city has any legal recourse against the Missouri Pacific Company.

The two lights on the courthouse were ordered down and new localities were selected. One will be placed on Main street in front of the courthouse and the other at the Presbyterian church corner.

The bids for curbing were opened and it was found that the lowest bid for granite curbing was 64 cents per foot and for white limestone 68 cents per foot.

Medames Wm. Aull, Ryland Tod, hunter, S. N. Wilson, M. D. Wilson, G. W. Hyde, Leroy Farmer, Nannie Steele, Misses Ella Nickell, Klittle Fulkerson, Katherine Nickerson and Sue Finley went to Kansas City Wednesday morning to attend the annual state convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

## COAL STRIKE IS ENDED.

Six Arbitrators named by the President.

WORK MAY BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK

The Commission said to be Satisfactory to all Parties.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White house Thursday morning.

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and the miners in the anthracite coal fields:

"Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and the editor of the engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States supreme court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., is the man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

This commission is expected to get to work next week, but it will take months probably to get over the ground and come to a decision upon the questions involved in the controversy. The miners will hold a convention Monday and decide whether they will go to work at once or await further developments. It is believed that they will go to work at once.

#### Robbery at Capt. Rankin's.

Sometime between Saturday afternoon and Monday noon the residence of Captain W. D. Rankin was robbed. The family went over to the farm in Ray county on Thursday and on Saturday James Rankin returned and visited the house. Everything was as it had been left at that time. Between this time and the return of the family on Monday the house was broken into and robbed. All the inside doors were opened, all the drawers and lockers, and many things that could be easily concealed and carried away were taken. Several articles of clothing are missing, but the chief loss consists in jewelry and such portables.

#### Cudahys in Oil Fields.

The Cudahy Packing Company has entered the Indian Territory oil fields in the Osage and Cherokee nations, having secured the lease covering two sections of land. Michael Cudahy, president of the company, was in Bartlesville, I. T., and closed the deal, stating that \$2,000,000 will be expended in developing their lease. One well is in progress and the others are to be started immediately.

In Corsica bread is made from chestnuts, without admixture of any other substance. It has not the firmness of ordinary bread, but is healthful, sweet in flavor, agreeable to eat and easily digestible. It keeps more than fifteen days, and constitutes the chief food of the Corsican mountaineers.